out by a CAA and that are receiving financial assistance under this part.

(c) The Secretary and the appropriate Support Office Director, the Comptroller General of the United States, and for a weatherization project carried out by a CAA, the Secretary of Health and Human Services or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access to any books, documents, papers, information, and records of any weatherization project receiving financial assistance under the Act for the purpose of audit and examination.

(d) Each grantee shall ensure that audits by or on behalf of subgrantees are conducted with reasonable frequency, on a continuing basis, or at scheduled intervals, usually annually, but not less frequently than every two years, in accordance with 10 CFR part 600, and OMB Circular 110, Attachment F, as applicable.

(e) The Secretary may reserve from the funds appropriated for any fiscal year an amount not to exceed 10 percent to provide, directly or indirectly, training and technical assistance to any grantee or subgrantee. Such training and technical assistance may include providing information concerning conservation practices to occupants of eligible dwelling units.

[49 FR 3629, Jan. 27, 1984, as amended at 58 FR 12529, Mar. 4, 1993]

§ 440.24 Recordkeeping.

Each grantee or subgrantee receiving Federal financial assistance under this part shall keep such records as DOE shall require, including records which fully disclose the amount and disposition by each grantee and subgrantee of the funds received, the total cost of a weatherization project or the total expenditure to implement the State plan for which assistance was given or used, the source and amount of funds for such project or program not supplied by DOE, the average costs incurred in weatherization of individual dwelling units, the average size of the dwelling being weatherized, the average income of households receiving assistance under this part, and such other records as DOE deems necessary for an effective audit and performance evaluation. Such recordkeeping shall be in accordance with the DOE Financial Assistance Rule, 10 CFR part 600, and any further requirements of this part.

[58 FR 12529, Mar. 4, 1993]

§ 440.25 Reports.

DOE may require any recipient of financial assistance under this part to provide, in such form as may be prescribed, such reports or answers in writing to specific questions, surveys, or questionnaires as DOE determines to be necessary to carry out its responsibilities or the responsibilities of the Secretary of Health and Human Services under this part.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1901–0127)

§§ 440.26–440.29 [Reserved]

§ 440.30 Administrative review.

(a) An applicant shall have 20 days from the date of receipt of a decision under § 440.12 or § 440.13 to file a notice requesting administrative review. If an applicant does not timely file such a notice, the decision under § 440.12 or § 440.13 shall become final for DOE.

(b) A notice requesting administrative review shall be filed with the Support Office Director and shall be accompanied by a written statement containing supporting arguments and requesting, if desired, the opportunity for a public hearing.

(c) A notice or any other document shall be deemed filed under this section upon receipt.

(d) On or before 15 days from receipt of a notice requesting administrative review which is timely filed, the Support Office Director shall forward to the Deputy Assistant Secretary, the notice requesting administrative review, the decision under § 440.12 or § 440.13 as to which administrative review is sought, a draft recommended final decision for the concurrence of the Deputy Assistant Secretary, and any other relevant material.

(e) If the applicant requests a public hearing, the Deputy Assistant Secretary, within 15 days, shall give actual notice to the State and FEDERAL REGISTER notice of the date, place, time, and procedures which shall apply to the public hearing. Any public hearing

under this section shall be informal and legislative in nature.

(f) On or before 45 days from receipt of documents under paragraph (d) of this section or the conclusion of the public hearing, whichever is later, the Deputy Assistant Secretary shall concur in, concur in as modified, or issue a substitute for the recommended decision of the Support Office Director.

(g) On or before 15 days from the date of receipt of the determination under paragraph (f) of this section, the Governor may file an application, with a supporting statement of reasons, for discretionary review by the Assistant Secretary. On or before 15 days from filing, the Assistant Secretary shall send a notice to the Governor stating whether the Deputy Assistant Secretary's determination will be reviewed. If the Assistant Secretary grants review, a decision shall be issued no later than 60 days from the date review is granted. The Assistant Secretary may not issue a notice or decision under this paragraph without the concurrence of the DOE Office of General Counsel.

(h) A decision under paragraph (f) of this section shall be final for DOE if there is no review under paragraph (g) of this section. If there is review under paragraph (g) of this section, the decision thereunder shall be final for DOE, and no appeal shall lie elsewhere in DOE.

(i) Prior to the effective date of the termination of eligibility for further participation in the program because of failure to comply substantially with the requirements of the Act or of this part, a grantee shall have the right to written notice of the basis for the enforcement action and the opportunity for a public hearing notwithstanding any provisions to contrary of 10 CFR 600.26, 600.28(b), 600.29, 600.121(c), and 600.443. A notice under this paragraph shall be mailed by the Support Office Director by registered mail, return-receipt requested, to the State, local grantee, and other interested parties. To obtain a public hearing, the grantee must request an evidentiary hearing, with prior FEDERAL REGISTER notice, in the election letter submitted under Rule 2 of 10 CFR 1024.4 and the request shall be granted notwithstanding any provisions of Rule 2 to the contrary.

[55 FR 41326, Oct. 10, 1990, as amended at 58 FR 12529, Mar. 4, 1993]

APPENDIX A—STANDARDS FOR WEATHERIZATION MATERIALS

The following Government standards are produced by the Consumer Product Safety Commission and are published in title 16, Code of Federal Regulations:

Thermal Insulating Materials for Building Elements Including Walls, Floors, Ceilings, Attics, and Roofs Insulation—organic fiber—conformance to Interim Safety Standard in 16 CFR part 1209;

Fire Safety Requirements for Thermal Insulating Materials According to Insulation Use—Attic Floor—insulation materials intended for exposed use in attic floors shall be capable of meeting the same flammability requirements given for cellulose insulation in 16 CFR part 1209;

Enclosed spaces—insulation materials intended for use within enclosed stud or joist spaces shall be capable of meeting the smoldering combustion requirements in 16 CFR part 1209.

The following standards which are not otherwise set forth in part 440 are incorporated by reference and made a part of part 440. The following standards have been approved for incorporation by reference by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. These materials are incorporated as they exist on April 5, 1993 and a notice of any change in these materials will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The standards incorporated by reference are available for inspection at the Office of the Federal Register Information Center, 800 North Capitol Street, suite 700, Washington, DC.

The standards incorporated by reference in part 440 can be obtained from the following sources:

Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute, 1501 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22209; (703) 524–8800.

American Gas Association, 1515 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22209; (703) 841–8400.

American National Standards Institute, Inc., 1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018; (212) 642–4900.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers, United Engineering Center, 345 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017; (212) 705–7800.

American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103; (215) 299–5400.

American Architectural Manufacturers Association, 1540 East Dundee Road, Palatine, IL 60067; (708) 202–1350.

Federal Specifications, General Services Administration, Specifications Section,

Room 6654, 7th and D Streets, SW, Washington, DC 20407; (202) 708–5082.

Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, 1901 Moore St., Arlington, VA 22209; (703) 525–9565.

National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 2101 L Street, NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20037; (202) 457–8400.

National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269; (617) 770–3000.

National Standards Association, 1200 Quince Orchard Blvd., Gaithersburg, MD 20878; (301) 590–2300. (NSA is a local contact for materials from ASTM).

National Wood Window and Door Association, 1400 East Touhy Avenue, Des Plaines, IL 60018; (708) 299–5200.

Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors Association, P.O. Box 221230, Chantilly, VA 22022–1230; (703) 803–2980.

Steel Door Institute, 712 Lakewood Center North, 14600 Detroit Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44107; (216) 899–0100.

Steel Window Institute, 1230 Keith Building, Cleveland, OH 44115; (216) 241–7333.

Tubular Exchanger Manufacturers Association, 25 North Broadway, Tarrytown, NY 10591; (914) 332–0040.

Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., P.O. Box 75530, Chicago, IL 60675–5330; (708) 272–8800.

More information regarding the standards in this reference can be obtained from the following sources:

Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006; (202) 554–1080.

National Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Department of Commerce, Gaithersburg, MD 20899, (301) 975–2000

Weatherization Assistance Programs Division, Conservation and Renewable Energy, Mail Stop 5G–023, Forrestal Bldg, 1000 Independence Ave, SW, Washington, DC 20585; (202) 586–2207.

THERMAL INSULATING MATERIALS FOR BUILDING ELEMENTS INCLUDING WALLS, FLOORS, CEILINGS, ATTICS, AND ROOFS

[Standards for conformance]

Insulation—mineral fiber:	
Blanket insulation	ASTM[1] C665–88.
Roof insulation board	ASTM C726–88.
Loose-fill insulation	ASTM C764–88.
Insulation—mineral cellular:	
Vermiculite loose-fill insulation.	ASTM C516–80 (1990).
Perlite loose-fill insulation	ASTM C549–81 (1986).
Cellular glass insulation block.	ASTM C552–88.
Perlite insulation board	ASTM C728–89a.
Insulation—organic fiber:	
Cellulosic fiber insulating board.	ASTM C208–72 (1982).

THERMAL INSULATING MATERIALS FOR BUILDING ELEMENTS INCLUDING WALLS, FLOORS, CEILINGS, ATTICS, AND ROOFS—Continued

[Standards for conformance]

Cellulose loose-fill insulation	ASTM C739–88.
Insulation-organic cellular:	
Preformed block-type polystyrene insulation.	ASTM C578–87a.
Rigid preformed polyurethane insulation board.	ASTM C591–85.
Polyurethane or polyisocyanurate insulation board faced with aluminum foil on both sides.	FS[2] HH-I–1972/1 (1981).
Polyurethane or polyisocyanurate insulation board faced with felt on both sides.	FS HH-I–1972/2 (1981). And Amendment 1, October 3, 1985.
Insulation—composite boards:	
Mineral fiber and rigid cellular polyurethane composite roof insulation board.	ASTM C726–88.
Perlite board and rigid cellular polyurethane composite roof insulation.	ASTM C984–83.
Gypsum board and polyurethane or polisocyanurate composite board.	FS HH–I–1972/4 (1981).
Materials used as a patch to reduce infiltration through the building envelope.	Commercially available.

[1] ASTM indicates American Society for Testing and Materials.
[2] FS indicates Federal Specifications.

THERMAL INSULATING MATERIALS FOR PIPES, DUCTS, AND EQUIPMENT SUCH AS BOILERS AND FURNACES

[Standards for conformance]

Insulation—mineral fiber:	
Preformed pipe insulation	ASTM[1] C547–77.
Blanket and felt insulation (industrial type).	ASTM C553–70 (1977).
Blanket insulation and blanket type pipe insulation (metal-mesh covered) (industrial type).	ASTM C592–80.
Block and board insulation	ASTM C612–83.
Spray applied fibrous insulation for elevated temperature.	ASTM C720–89.
High-temperature fiber blanket insulation.	ASTM C892–89.
Duct work insulation	Selected and applied according to ASTM C971–82.
Insulation—mineral cellular:	
Diatomaceous earth block and pipe insulation.	ASTM C517–71 (1979)

THERMAL INSULATING MATERIALS FOR PIPES, DUCTS, AND EQUIPMENT SUCH AS BOILERS AND FURNACES—Continued

[Standards for conformance]

Calcium silicate block and pipe insulation.	ASTM C533–85 (1990).
Cellular glass insulation	ASTM C552–88.
Expanded perlite block and pipe insulation.	ASTM C610–85.
Insulation—Organic Cellular:	
Preformed flexible elastomeric cellular insulation in sheet and tubular form.	ASTM C534–88.
Unfaced preformed rigid cellular polyurethane insulation.	ASTM C591–85.
Insulation skirting	Commercially available.

[1] ASTM indicates American Society for Testing and Materials.

FIRE SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR INSULATING MATERIALS ACCORDING TO INSULATION USE

[Standards for conformance]

Attic floor	Insulation materials intended for exposed use in attic floors shall be capable of meeting the same smoldering combustion requirements given for cellulose insulation in ASTM [1] C739–88.
Enclosed space.	Insulation materials intended for use within enclosed stud or joist spaces shall be capable of meeting the smoldering combustion requirements in ASTM C739–88.
Exposed interior walls and ceilings.	Insulation materials, including those with combustible facings, which remain exposed and serve as wall or ceiling interior finish, shall have a flame spread classification not to exceed 150 (per ASTM E84–89a).
Exterior envelope walls and roofs.	Exterior envelope walls and roofs containing thermal insulations shall meet applicable local government building code requirements for the complete wall or roof assembly.
Pipes, ducts, and equipment.	Insulation materials intended for use on pipes, ducts and equipment shall be capable of meeting a flame spread classification not to exceed 150 (per ASTM E84–89a).

[1] ASTM indicates American Society for Testing and Materials.

STORM WINDOWS

[Standards for conformance]

Storm windows:	
Aluminum insulating storm windows.	ANSI/AAMA [1] 1002.10–83.
Aluminum frame storm windows.	ANSI/AAMA 1002.10–83.
Wood frame storm windows.	ANSI/NWWDA [2] I.S. 2–87. (Section 3)
Rigid vinyl frame storm windows.	ASTM [3] D4099–89.
Frameless plastic glazing storm.	Required minimum thickness windows is 6 mil (.006 inches).
Movable insulation systems for windows.	Commercially available.

[1] ANSI/AAMA indicates American National Standards Institute/American Architectural Manufacturers Association.
[2] ANSI/NWWDA indicates American National Standards Institute/National Wood Window & Door Association.
[3] ASTM indicates American Society for Testing and Materials.

STORM DOORS

[Standards for conformance]

Storm doors—Aluminum:	
Storm Doors	ANSI/AAMA [1] 1102.7–89.
Sliding glass storm doors.	ANSI/AAMA 1002.10–83.
Wood storm doors	ANSI/NWWDA [2] I.S. 6–86.
Rigid vinyl storm doors ...	ASTM [3] D3678–88.
Vestibules:	
Materials to construct vestibules.	Commercially available.
Replacement windows:	
Aluminum frame windows.	ANSI/AAMA 101–88.
Steel frame windows ..	Steel Window Institute recommended specifications for steel windows, 1990.
Wood frame windows	ANSI/NWWDA I.S. 2–87.
Rigid vinyl frame windows.	ASTM D4099–89.

[1] ANSI/AAMA indicates American National Standards Institute/American Architectural Manufacturers Association.
[2] ANSI/NWWDA indicates American National Standards Institute/National Wood Window & Door Association.
[3] ASTM indicates American Society for Testing and Materials.

REPLACEMENT DOORS

[Standards for conformance]

Replacement doors—	
Hinged doors:	
Steel doors	ANSI/SDI [1] 100–1985.
Wood doors:	
Flush doors	ANSI/NWWDA [2] I.S. 1–87. (exterior door provisions)
Pine, fir, hemlock and spruce doors.	ANSI/NWWDA I.S. 6–86.
Sliding patio doors:	
Aluminum doors	ANSI/AAMA [3] 101–88.

REPLACEMENT DOORS—Continued

[Standards for conformance]

Wood doors	NWWDA I.S. 3–83.

[1] ANSI/SDI indicates American National Standards Institute/Steel Door Institute.
[2] ANSI/NWWDA indicates American National Standards Institute/National Wood Window & Door Association.
[3] ANSI/AAMA indicates American National Standards Institute/American Architectural Manufacturers Association.

CAULKS AND SEALANTS:

[Standards for conformance]

Caulks and sealants:	
Putty	FS[1] TT–P–00791B, October 16, 1969 and Amendment 2, March 23, 1971.
Glazing compounds for metal sash.	ASTM[2] C669–75 (1989).
Oil and resin base caulks.	ASTM C570–72 (1989).
Acrylic (solvent types) sealants.	FS TT–S–00230C, February 2, 1970 and Amendment 2, October 9, 1970.
Butyl rubber sealants ..	FS TT–S–001657, October 8, 1970.
Chlorosulfonated polyethylene sealants.	FS TT–S–00230C, February 2, 1970 and Amendment 2, October 9, 1970.
Latex sealing compounds.	ASTM C834–76 (1986).
Elastomeric joint sealants (normally considered to include polysulfide, polyurethane, and silicone).	ASTM C920–87.
Preformed gaskets and sealing materials.	ASTM C509–84.

[1] FS indicates Federal Specifications.
[2] ASTM indicates American Society for Testing and Materials.

WEATHERSTRIPPING

[Standards for conformance]

Weatherstripping	Commercially available.
Vapor retarders	Selected according to the provisions cited in ASTM[1] C755–85 (1990). Permeance not greater than 1 perm when determined according to the desiccant method described in ASTM E96–90.
Items to improve attic ventilation.	Commercially available.
Clock thermostats	NEMA[2] DC 3–1989.

[1] ASTM indicates American Society for Testing and Materials.
[2] NEMA indicates National Electrical Manufacturers Association.

HEAT EXCHANGERS

[Standards for conformance]

Heat exchangers, water-to-water and steam-to-water.	ASME[1] Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, 1992, Sections II, V, VIII, IX, and X, as applicable to pressure vessels. Standards of Tubular Exchanger Manufacturers Association, Seventh Edition, 1988.
Heat exchangers with gas-fired appliances[2].	Conformance to AGA[3] Requirements for Heat Reclaimer Devices for Use with Gas-Fired Appliances No. 1–80, June 1, 1980. AGA Laboratories Certification Seal.
Heat pump water heating heat recovery systems.	Electrical components to be listed by UL.[4]

[1] ASME indicates American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
[2] The heat reclaimer is for installation in a section of the vent connector from appliances equipped with draft hoods or appliances equipped with powered burners or induced draft and not equipped with a draft hood.
[3] AGA indicates American Gas Association.
[4] UL indicates Underwriters Laboratories.

BOILER/FURNACE CONTROL SYSTEMS

[Standards for conformance]

Automatic set back thermostats.	Listed by UL.[1] Conformance to NEMA[2] DC 3–1989.
Line voltage or low voltage room thermostats.	NEMA DC 3–1989.
Automatic gas ignition systems.	ANSI[3] Z21.21–1987 and Z21.21a-1989. AGA[4] Laboratories Certification Seal.
Energy management systems.	Listed by UL.
Hydronic boiler controls ..	Listed by UL.
Other burner controls	Listed by UL.

[1] UL indicates Underwriters Laboratories.
[2] NEMA indicates National Electrical Manufacturers Association.
[3] ANSI indicates American National Standards Institute.
[4] AGA indicates American Gas Association.

WATER HEATER MODIFICATIONS

[Standards for conformance]

Insulate tank and distribution piping.	(See insulation section of this appendix).
Install heat traps on inlet and outlet piping.	Applicable local plumbing code.
Install/replace water heater heating elements.	Listed by UL[1].

WATER HEATER MODIFICATIONS—Continued

[Standards for conformance]

Electric, freeze-prevention tape for pipes.	Listed by UL.
Reduce thermostat settings.	State or local recommendations.
Install stack damper, gas-fueled.	ANS1[2] Z21.66–1988, including Exhibits A&B, and ANSI Z223.1–1988.
Install stack damper, oil-fueled.	UL 17, November 28, 1988, and NFPA[3] 31–1987.
Install water flow modifiers.	Commercially available.

[1] UL indicates Underwriters Laboratories.
[2] ANSI indicates American National Standards Institute.
[3] NFPA indicates National Fire Prevention Association.

WASTE HEAT RECOVERY DEVICES

[Standards for conformance]

Desuperheater/ water heaters.	ARI[1] 470–1987.
Condensing heat exchangers.	Commercially available components and in new heating furnace systems to manufacturers' specifications.
Condensing heat exchangers.	Commercially available (Commercial, multi-story building, with teflon-lined tubes institutional) to manufacturers' specifications.
Energy recovery equipment.	Energy Recovery Equipment and Systems Air-to-Air (1978) Sheet Metal and Air-Conditioning Contractors National Association (SMACNA).[2]

[1] ARI indicates Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute.
[2] SMACNA denotes Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association.

BOILER REPAIR AND MODIFICATIONS/EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS

[Standards for conformance]

Install gas conversion burners.	ANSI[1] Z21.8–1984, (for gas or oil-fired systems) ANSI Z21.17–1984, ANSI Z21.17a-1990, and ANSI Z223.1–1988. AGA[2] Laboratories Certification seal.

BOILER REPAIR AND MODIFICATIONS/EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS—Continued

[Standards for conformance]

Replace oil burner	UL[3] 296, February 28, 1989 Revision and NFPA[4] 31–1987.
Install burners (oil/gas)	ANSI Z223.1–1988 for gas equipment and NFPA 31–1987 for oil equipment.
Re-adjust boiler water temperature or install automatic boiler temperature reset control.	ASME[5] CSD–1–1988, ASME CSD–1a-1989, ANSI Z223.1–1988, and NFPA 31–1987.
Replace/modify boilers	ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, 1992, Sections II, IV, V, VI, VIII, IX, and X. Boilers must be Institute of Boilers and Radiation Manufacturers (IBR) equipment.
Clean heat exchanger, adjust burner air shutter(s), check smoke no. on oil-fueled equipment. Check operation of pump(s) and replacement filters.	Per manufacturers' instructions.
Repair combustion chambers.	Refractory linings may be required for conversions.
Replace heat exchangers, tubes.	Protection from flame contact with conversion burners by refractory shield.
Install/replace thermostatic radiator valves.	Commercially available. One pipe steam systems require air vents on each radiator; see manufacturers' requirements.
Install boiler duty cycle control system.	Commercially available. NFPA 70, National Electrical Code (NEC) 1993 and local electrical codes provisions for wiring.

[1] ANSI indicates American National Standards Institute.
[2] AGA indicates American Gas Association.
[3] UL indicates Underwriters Laboratories.
[4] NFPA indicates National Fire Prevention Association.
[5] ANSI/ASME indicates American National Standards Institute/American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

HEATING AND COOLING SYSTEM REPAIRS AND TUNE-UPS/EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS

[Standards for conformance]

Install duct insulation	FS[1] HH-I–558C, January 7, 1992 (see insulation sections of this appendix).

HEATING AND COOLING SYSTEM REPAIRS AND TUNE-UPS/EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS—Continued

[Standards for conformance]

Reduce input of burner; derate gas-fueled equipment.	Local utility company and procedures if applicable for gas-fueled furnaces and ANSI [2] Z223.1–1988 (NFPA [3] 54–1988) including Appendix H.
Repair/replace oil-fired equipment.	NFPA 31–1987.
Replace combustion chamber in oil-fired furnaces or boilers.	NFPA 31–1987.
Clean heat exchanger and adjust burner: adjust air shutter and check CO_2 and stack temperature. Clean or replace air filter on forced air furnace.	ANSI Z223.1–1988 (NFPA 54–1988) including Appendix H.
Install vent dampers for gas-fueled heating systems.	Applicable sections of ANSI Z223.1–1988 (NFPA 54–1988) including Appendices H, I, J, and K. ANSI Z21.66–1988 and Exhibits A & B for electrically operated dampers.
Install vent dampers for oil-fueled heating systems.	Applicable sections of NFPA 31–1987 for installation and in conformance with UL [4] 17, November 28, 1988.
Reduce excess combustion air:	
A: Reduce vent connector size of gas-fueled appliances.	ANSI Z223.1–1988 (NFPA 54–1988) Part 9 and Appendices G & H.
B: Adjust barometric draft regulator for oil fuels.	NFPA 31–1987 and per manufacturers' (furnace or boiler) instructions.
Replace constant burning pilot with electric ignition device on gas-fueled furnaces or boilers.	ANSI Z21.71–1981, Z21.71a-1985, and Z21.71b-1989.
Readjust fan switch on forced air gas or oil-fueled furnaces.	Applicable sections and Appendix H of ANSI Z223.1–1988 (NFPA 54–1988) for gas furnaces and NFPA 31–1987 for oil furnaces.
Replace burners	See power burners (oil/gas).
Install/replace duct furnaces (gas).	ANSI Z223.1–1988 (NFPA 54–1988).
Install/replace heat pumps.	Listed by UL.
Replace air diffusers, intakes, registers, and grilles.	Commercially available.
Install/replace warm air heating metal ducts.	Commercially available.
Filter alarm units	Commercially available.

[1] FS indicates Federal Specifications.
[2] ANSI indicates American National Standards Institute.
[3] NFPA indicates National Fire Prevention Association.
[4] UL indicates Underwriters Laboratories.

REPLACEMENT FURNACES, BOILERS, AND WOOD STOVES

[Standards for conformance]

Chimneys, fireplaces, vents and solid fuel burning appliances.	NFPA[1] 211–1988.
Gas-fired furnaces	ANS1[2] Z21.47–1987, Z21.47a–1988, and Z21.47b–1989. ANSI Z223.1–1988 (NFPA 54–1988).
Oil-fired furnaces	UL[3] 727, August 27, 1991 Revision and NFPA 31–1987.
Liquified petroleum gas storage.	NFPA 58–1989.
Ventilation fans:	
Including electric attic, ceiling, and whole house fans.	UL 507, August 23, 1990 Revision.

[1] NFPA indicates National Fire Prevention Association.
[2] ANSI indicates American National Standards Institute.
[3] UL indicates Underwriters Laboratories.

AIR CONDITIONERS AND COOLING EQUIPMENT

[Standards for conformance]

Air conditioners:	
Central air conditioners	ARI[1] 210/240–1989.
Room size units	ANSI/AHAM [2] RAC–1–1982.
Other cooling equipment:	
Including evaporative coolers, heat pumps and other equipment.	UL [3] 1995, November 30, 1990.[4]

[1] ARI indicates Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute.
[2] AHAM/ANSI indicates American Home Appliance Manufacturers/American National Standards Institute.
[3] UL indicates Underwriters Laboratories.
[4] This standard is a general standard covering many different types of heating and cooling equipment.

SCREENS, WINDOW FILMS, AND REFLECTIVE MATERIALS

[Standards for conformance]

Insect screens	Commercially available.
Window films	Commercially available.

SCREENS, WINDOW FILMS, AND REFLECTIVE MATERIALS—Continued

[Standards for conformance]

Shade screens:	
Fiberglass shade screens ...	Commercially available.
Polyester shade screens	Commercially available.
Rigid awnings:	
Wood rigid awnings	Commercially available.
Metal rigid awnings	Commercially available.
Louver systems:	
Wood louver systems	Commercially available.
Metal louver systems	Commercially available.
Industrial-grade white paint used as a heat-reflective measure on awnings, window louvers, doors, and exterior duct work (exposed).	Commercially available.

[58 FR 12529, Mar. 4, 1993]

PART 445—[RESERVED]

PART 451—RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION INCENTIVES

Sec.

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. §7254; 42 U.S.C. §13317.

SOURCE: 60 FR 36964, July 19, 1995, unless otherwise noted.

§451.1 Purpose and scope.

(a) The provisions of this part cover the policies and procedures applicable to the determinations by the Department of Energy (DOE) to make incentive payments for electric energy generated and sold by a qualified renewable energy facility owned by a State or nonprofit electric cooperative under the authority of 42 U.S.C. 13317.

(b) Determinations to make incentive payments under this part are not subject to the provisions of 10 CFR part 600 and such payments shall not be construed to be financial assistance.

§451.2 Definitions.

As used in this part—

Closed-loop biomass means any organic material from a plant which is planted exclusively for purposes of being used at a qualified renewable energy facility to generate electricity or from a second harvesting of such a plant if planted before October 1, 1993.

Deciding Official means the Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (or any DOE official to whom the authority of the Assistant Secretary may be redelegated by the Secretary of Energy).

DOE means the Department of Energy.

Finance Office means the DOE Office of the Chief Financial Officer (or any office to which that Office's authority may be redelegated by the Secretary of Energy).

Fiscal year means the Federal fiscal year beginning October 1 and ending on September 30 of the following calendar year.

Net electric energy means the metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) generated and sold, and excludes electric energy used within the renewable energy facility to power equipment such as pumps, motors, controls, lighting, heating, cooling, and other systems needed to operate the facility.

Nonprofit electrical cooperative means a cooperative association that is legally obligated to operate on a nonprofit basis and is organized under the laws of any State for the purpose of providing electric service to its members.

Renewable energy facility means a single module or unit, or an aggregation of such units, that generates electric energy which is independently metered and which results from the utilization of a renewable energy source.

Renewable energy source means solar heat, solar light, wind, geothermal energy, and biomass, except for—

(1) Heat from the burning of municipal solid waste; or

(2) Heat from a dry steam geothermal reservoir which—